



Glossary

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GLOSSARY

Advance Construction (AC) - A plan whereby the State, Cities, or Counties may utilize their own funds to temporarily fund federal-aid projects when federal fund apportionment for a fiscal year has been expended. Funding is then converted to federal-aid when new apportionment is received at the beginning of a new fiscal year.

Apportionment - Federal-aid funds appropriated to each state over a multi-year period as a result of an act of Congress. Current funding is authorized by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century signed into law in June, 1998. Funds are allocated in a number of different categories and have certain restrictions for use within those categories.

Association of Counties - An association of officials from the 29 counties of Utah organized to consider, promote, and protect issues peculiar to county government. Fifteen members of the association are selected to represent the counties as members of the Joint Highway Committee.

Associations of Government - Regional planning districts comprised of a combination of county and municipal governments.

Concept Development - Are projects in the fourth and fifth years of the STIP. These projects are projected to move into a funded year within the next five years. These projects have not been part of any air quality conformity analysis and have not gone through the required selection process. These projects are listed for informational purpose only.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - A division of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for administration of federal-aid highway programs throughout the country.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - A division of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for administration of mass transit programs.

Illustrative Projects - A listing of projects for which federal-aid funding is anticipated; but has not been received as of the date of publication of this document.

Joint Highway Committee (JHC) - A committee composed of 15 members from the Association of Counties and 15 members from the League of Cities and Towns. Develops recommendations for the Local Government projects in the Non-Urban, Small-Urban, and Bridge Replacement programs of the STIP.

League of Cities and Towns - Represents 228 incorporated Utah municipalities in such matters as legislation, publications, networking, general legal matters, etc. Fifteen members serve on the Joint Highway Committee.

Metropolitan Area - An area including the existing urbanized area, plus any contiguous area expected to become urbanized in the 20 year forecast period. The metropolitan area must include all areas of non-attainment for ozone and carbon monoxide pollutants.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) - Designated by the Governor under the provisions of the 1973 Federal-aid Highway Act. This organization shares responsibility with the State for developing long and short-range transportation plans and programs. It provides a forum for discussion and consensus on issues which transcend jurisdictional boundaries.

Obligation Authority - Each year during the budget process, Congress sets limits on the amount of Federal Apportionment that can be expended for projects. Usually it is less than amounts apportioned. Obligation Authority covers most of the funding categories established by TEA-21. A fair share of the obligation authority must be made available to the local governments and MPOs for accomplishment of their programs. In that obligation authority is not known at the time TIPs and STIP are developed; funds available for projects in the three-year elements are based on projections from the current year. TIP and STIP amendments may be required as final figures are received.

Reference Number - As shown in the project listings, it is a reference for discussion purposes and is the project reference plotted on the location maps. Projects with an * in front of the reference number denotes a project funded in more than one fiscal year.



Statewide Transportation Improvement Program

State Implementation Plan (SIP) - A plan which shows how the State will meet air quality standards as required by the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. Included are traffic control measures to reduce the emissions from automobiles, a major contributor to carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidant pollution.

Statewide Long Range Transportation Plan - A 20-year prioritized listing of statewide transportation needs as identified by Utah Department of Transportation planning staff, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, local officials, and the general public. The plan is fiscally restrained to forecasted revenues.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) - A five-year program of highway and transit projects. The STIP must contain all projects in the state proposed for funding with Title 23 or Federal Transit Act funds, and must be consistent with the Long Range Transportation Plan. The Improvement Program is divided into two parts. The first is a three-year element wherein projects are designated to be advertised for construction within a specified fiscal year. The second element consists of approximately two years of projects designated as Concept Development (CD). Projects in this element of the STIP are not generally authorized for Federal Funding. CD projects are authorized for development of concept and cost only and are funded for these activities using state funds.

Transportation Control Measures (TCM) - Measures which can improve air quality through a reduction in travel or through a reduction in vehicle emission rates by improved traffic flow. Examples include ride-sharing programs, transit service and signal coordination.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century - An act of Congress, passed in 1998, providing funding authorizations for highways, highway safety, and mass transportation for a six-year period for fiscal years 1998 through 2003.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) A five-year capital improvements program of highway and transit projects for an urbanized area. The program is developed by the MPO designated for the area by the Governor. The program includes projects to increase efficiency of the existing transportation network, as well as capital-intensive alternatives prescribed in the Long Range Transportation Plan.

Urban Area - A city or group of cities with population in excess of 5,000. Boundaries are determined by local elected officials, but may not be less than urban area boundaries as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There are twelve (12) urban areas in Utah.

Urbanized Area - A city or group of cities with population in excess of 50,000. Boundaries are determined by local elected officials, but may not be less than urbanized area boundaries as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There are five urbanized areas in Utah -- Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Logan, and St. George.

Utah Transportation Commission - A seven-member commission whose members are appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the Senate. Six of the members are selected to represent specific areas of the state, and one member represents the state at large. Duties of the commission are to determine priorities and funding, location and establishment of state highways and airports, hold public meetings and provide for public involvement in transportation matters, make rules on behalf of UDOT, and advise the department on statewide transportation policy.

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